W. PORK DAILY TRIBUNE SATURDAY, JANUARY R. 1837.

WIGS-HAIR-DYE --- WIGS, --- BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toursers have improvements peculis to their hous. They are celebrated all over the world for this; graceful beart. The largest and be ease and dorability—fitting to a charm. The largest and be ease and dorability—fitting to a charm. The largest and be ease and dorability—fitting to a charm. The largest and be ease and dorability—fitting the standard for applying his farcused by a Solid at BATCHELOR'S No. 23: Breadway, more by as.

PIANO-FORTES, at an immense reduction in price, and the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of Jons P. Waste & Co., No. 167 (old number, Canal-st., 3 doors west of Variok.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The best of all SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The best of manifest of the chines, which is capab of carning for its owner \$1,000 a year all who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Bro-dway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

Youse & Javan, No. 36; Broadway, corner Franklin at.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

DIAMOSD RILVER WATCHES,
said at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G.
G. Allers, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st;
second floor, near Broadway.

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH RIFTORE. Only The Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Grysse. & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Grysse. Palace, for their new Patent Radical-Cure Tauss. Refor success to its superiority: Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Reformance as to its superiority: Prof. Valentine Mott, Willard Reformance at the Grown of the Marsu & Co., No. 25 Maidentiane, New York.

PANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS .-The whole stock, embracing every variety of Dolls, Toys, Games, &c., &c., at Bourns's Extensive Fancy Barns, No. 499 of say, ut to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever beautoffered in this city. H. S. Rourns, No. 499 Braadway.

NATIVE WINES.

NATIVE WINES.

Reasurates and STILL CALABRA.

From the Vineyards of J. D. PARK, erq., Cincinnest.

Bannes & Park.

No. 3et Broadway, corner of Deane-at.,

are in full stock of this choice brand of Catawna Wint of be vintages, which are perfectly pure, and more rich, fruity at generous than the Prench Champsame and German Hoc These are the same Wints awarded the Premiums by the Amelon Institute and the French Horricultural Society of Paris.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.—The most elegant Holling Presents and House Frentished Goods in the city, can be found at E. V. Hardiswort's No. 501 and 563 Broadway. Every article is marked in plain figures, and in deviation can be made. The unparalleled sales of the past for days aftest their cheepness. A beautiful selection of Nase Broases, Marble Clocks, Candelahrss, Parian Statzary, Diching Tea and Dessert Services, Silver-paided Tea Sets, Chandeliers &c. The entire stock must positively be cleared off to save damage in removal to the new store. FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR,-The most

WRERE THEY FIT YOU TO A CHARM .- If you should ask the best-dressed man along Broadway, the origin of the splendid cost he wears, ten to one that he would enswer you. "At Grastre Hall, No. 142 Fultonst." There is no ex-pense spared at Ghastre Hall, to have Coars, Pasts, Vests, and every article of clothing, made in the most superh manner, and their prices are low to a proverb. All the elegantes go to Grastre Hall.

HOLLOWAY'S PILES-The finest family medicine

ARTIFICIAL LEGS-PALMER'S PATENT. At No. 378 BROADWAY. New York; No. 376 Chestuntet. Philadelphia: Springfield, Mass.—The REST AND ONLY RELIAN ENERGY EXPENDED AND ONLY RELIAN EVER INVENTED and in use, in America and Engage and Springed by the Scientific Jurors at the World's Fairs a London and New York; also by all the Scientific Institutes and first Surgeons in America. Pamphlets sent gratis.

# New Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subsc ibers, in sending as remittances, frequently omit to meet the the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

We shall not be able to issue THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC BUT about January 5, owing to the necessity of repincing some of or tables of Election Returns by others later and more complete We believe this Almanac will give fuller and better Return than were ever before published so soon after a Presidentia Election. Its lists of Members of Congress, present and pro pective, synopsis of the acts of this Congress at its first session. account of the long contest for Speaker, chronology of events in Nicaragua, with the full text of Thomas Jefferson's original Ordinance for the Government of the Federal Territories, &c. render this a most valuable handbook for the politician of student of history. Orders inclosing cash will be filled in the order of their reception. See advertisement in another column

Nothing of public importance was done in Congress yesterday. The House passed several private bills. It is expected that work will begin in earnest on Monday.

New Year's Day was kept up in this neighborhood in the usual way. The weather was tine, and no thing occurred to mar the general happiness.

The Report of the City Superintendent of Common Schools is printed in our columns this morning. It is a document of great importance, and should command a careful perusal.

Mayor Wood and the Executive officers of the city elected in November were sworn, into office or Thursday. The new Common Council will meet at noon on Monday.

Gov. King and the other new State officers were inaugurated at Albany on Thursday. The Legislature will meet on Tuesday next.

The report of slave insurrection, which had its orig'n some weeks since in the neighborhood of the Tennessee iron works, on Cumberland River, has been gradually propagated from locality to locality till it has sent a shock of alarm through almost the entire Scuthern States. If rumors, reports and betiefs upon this subject could reasonably be taken as matters of fact, one might well imagine that, in addition to the underground railroad to Canada, with branches ramifying through all the Northern Slave States, and stretching nearer and nearer every day to the Gulf of Mexico, there was also so underground telegraph, by means of which the pegrees communicate with each other, and are enabled to disseminate discontent and to plot treason and rebellion.

The alarm has extended to New-Orieans and its neighborhood, and the papers of that city have. after much besitation and reluctance, ventured upon its discussion. To judge from what they have to say on the subject, a great diversity of opinion prevails there, as elsewhere, both as to the reality of the alleged plots among the negroes, and, supposing that the suspected plots actually exist, as to their nature, extent, and the sources whence they originate. The Daily Bulletin does not believe that there is anything very serious on foot. It even goes so far as irreverently to compare the existing commotion to "a tempest in a tempt. "All know," says The Bulletin, "how the slightest "and most trivial eicenmatances are magnified .. by the fertile imaginations of excited or credulous " people into events of great importance." Yet even that journal is ready to admit that a state of

things exists at the South which may well account for some disquietude and disturbance on the part of the servile population. It confesses that the excitements of the late presidential campaign were "carried too far, and that they had a deleterious effect upon the subordination and quiet" of the slaves. We may remark, in this connection, and as bearing

upon this view of the case, that the alleged plot of which the slaves are suspected, so far as it has anywhere been developed in any definite shape, appears to be merely a plot to runaway. Such would seem to have been the idea of the hands employed in the Cumberland iron works. If there was really any plot, which is not quite so certain, it would seem to have been a plot to improve the Christmas Holdays to move off in a body for the Free States, and the insurrectionary movements so called, said to have been discovered elsewhere, seem to have been petty much all of a similar character. Now, that there exist all through the Southern States chronic plots of this kind among knots of slaves more or less numerous, would seem to be highly probable. Plots of this sort might, we suspect, be at ary time discovered, in very distant and unconneeded localities, whenever and wherever the conduct and plans of the slaves were subjected to that rigid scrutiny which the recent alarm has caused to be exercised. Such a scrutiny would at any time. as we apprehend, develop a great deal of disquietude among the slaves, and many projects of escape, not confined to individuals, but embracing cempanies more or less numerous, and even so ex tensive in some cases as to have some title to be magnified into a conspiracy. Nor is such a state of things at all surprising. Our Southern brethren have been f r several years past very busily employed in putting into the heads of their siaves precisely such conspiracies. No doubt "the excitements of the late Presidential campaign" may have given a new impulse to these ideas on the part of the slaves, but the process began much earlier. Could any better plan have been invented to make the slaves uneasy, than perpetually to represent to them, in the most exaggerated terms, the progress of Abolition ideas at the North? What more certain way to instigate plots among the slaves to secure their own freedom, than to hold up before their eyes the Northern States as the seat of a powerful, extensive and implacable conspiracy to the same end? Who can doubt that the Fugitive Slave law, for instance, and the painful and not very successful attempts to force its execution upon the unwilling North, have, in their results, and in the ideas they have been the means of conveying to the minds of the slaves, already prompted more than a hundred escapes for every individual slave that will ever, to the end of time, be recovered under its provisions? It is not alone "on the outskirts of publie meetings," about which, as The Bulletin complains, "slaves are permitted to hang by the over-"k nd indulgence of their masters," that "the more intelligent among them catch to some extent the spirit of the inflamatory harangues in which imprudent politicians too frequently indulge." The idea so sedulously propagated in so many Southern newspapers-we may say in all the Southern newspapers-and so perpetually the subject of both barroom and household discussion in many parts of

and separation in the other. The Bulletis, however, fails to comprehend the full force of its own suggestion; or, at leat, to give expression to it. That journal finds the great danger to the institution of Slavery not so much in the agitation into which so many Southern politicians are busy in throwing the minds at once of the slaves and the masters-the old proverb holding good in this case, like master like man-as in a certain secvicious men who demoralize the negroes, and render them as deprayed and worthless as them-'selves, by furnishing them liquor in order to ob-'tain their money." "Thus brutalized," says The Bulletin, "and rendered insensible and reckless, they naturally become intractable and fit for any deeds, however ferctions." The Crescent complains, on the other hand, in extravagant terms, of the extreme laxity of discipline, and of the over indulgence with which the slaves are treated, callng fiercely for Draconian laws if necessary, against both black and white, to enforce the needed severity. All the black codes of the Southern States de mand remodeling," shouts The Crescent, "and in reframing them there must be no sickly sentimentality." The Picayune thinks the great danger "an incendiary philanthropy," operating upon and through the numerous free colored popdation of the city, and it calls loudly for a revision of the laws, principally with a view to new retraints upon that class of the population.

the Southern States-the idea that it is necessary

for Southern slaveholders to be constantly on their

guard against an alleged plot of the Northern States

to emancipate their siaves, cannot fail to penetrate

into the minds of the slaves themselves just as fast

and just as deep as it does into the muds of

the masters; nor, having done so, can it fail to pro-

duce its natural fruits, nullification, rebellion and

separation in the one case, nullification, rebellion

For our own part, we doubt much whether any thing is to be gained by any of these severe meth-

How shallow and sordid minds contemplate and deal with a great public question has seldom been better illustrated than in the following extracts:

From The Journal of Commerce.

"THE DUTY ON SUGAR.—Every new attempt to row ection on a large scale in foreign countries—helber in India, Africa, the West Indies, or South whether in India, Africa, the West Indies, or South America—every proposed substitute for cotton, and av ry proposed substitute for sugar-cane, which for the mement is supposed to have any chance of success—is caught at by the Abolitents's and their coadjutors with the eagerness of desperation, in the hope that something will result therefrom to damage the interests of the shvebolding States. Hitherto, disappointment has after ded or followed all such attempts. The Southern States still are, and are likely to be, the grand source of supply for the cuton-spinners of the world. But just now the countenances of the pseudo-philasathropats are leightening with hops in regard to sugar. They find the preduction of sugar in Louisiana has fallen off from 495,000 hogsheads in 1853 to 100,000 in 1856, and they 000 hogsbeads in 1853 to 100,000 in 1856, and they e new disposed to complete the ruin of the business y making imported sugar duty-free. At present it is

by making imported sugar duty-free. At present it is 0 per cent.

"We are opposed to this measure on National grounds, unless its advocates are prepared also to remove the duty from imported cottons and woolens, teither of which branches is at this time so much departs and the sugar culture. We do not mean to say that we are in tayor of making woolens and cottons duty-free—at present, we are not. But if so important an interest as domestic sugar is to be crushed because it happens for the moment to be depressed, then we say that he same principle ought to be applied to other stricks which are struggling with foreign competition."

"THE SUGAR QUESTION.—The accumulation of sur-clus revenue under our present Tariff has afforded a retext for the exhibition of the residuum of bitter feel-og that lays at the heart of the Cefested Black Repubing that lays at the heart of the defeated Black Repub-cars. The quintuple alliance of the press is again a unit in the only possible common ground of agreement—hos-tility to the South. The sugar question is put forward as the entering wedge to re open the Slavers scitation, and we fear bitter results if the people be not arou or to the real motives that undertie the apparently pur-sciled of tempores of the topeas of the duty on that stile. An appeal has been conningly made to the clighters of the No. 10 a.4 West. issue and overwheim the South, and thus strike at the only branch of Southern industry, that receives protection under our revenue laws. The New-England element, with the aid of the West, may succeed in carrying this point, &c. &c. The truth is, that many of these who are forement in attacking the sug # and the control of the sug # and duties are row, and have always been, projectionists, but they are willing to give the lie to the profession of their lives, and to exhibit the most glaring inconsist. seeing, for the purpose of inflicting vengeance on the South. We feel impelled to speak out on this matter. We repeat, that this question will not be decided on its merils, industrial or commercial. It has already been preced into the service of the defeated party Partisens who subscribed their 'Ten thousand' in the Partisums who subscribed their 'Ten thousand' in the late contest have it in charge, and intend to use it as a political war cry to arouse the North against the South, by spreading to the pockets of the former, for the purpose of enfeebling, impoverishing, and indicting vengeance on the latter."

Now it is slightly amusing that, at the very time that our two Buchanan neighbors were thus fiercely assailing the Republicans for their Abolition hatred and malice against the South-as evinced in their insidious crusade against the sugar duty-The Allany Atlas was assailing us on the very opposite ground-namely, that we are striving to maintain the sugar duty in opposition to the interests and demands of Democrats and the great body of the People. THE TRIBUNE and The Evening Joannal are instanced by The Atlas as foremost in the conspiracy to tax and oppress the whole country for the benefit of a few hundred cane-planters in Louisiann and Texas, and The Evening Post is taunted with the Protectionist company in which its Black Republicanism has involved it. Thus by one set of Democratic organs the Republicans are repreached with unworthily seeking to retain, while by another set they are charged with factiously

ecking to abeliah the impost on Sugar! It can hardly be necessary to state that we uphold the Sugar duty from no "sectional," "fanati cal," or "Abolition" impulse whatever. We be lieve it wise and expedient that our country should try to produce the Sugar it requires, and we do not ask nor consider whether it be grown in the North or in the South. We believe it may be produced over a most the whole extent of our country-from the Cane in the South-West; from the Maple throughout the North; and from Sorghum and the Beet almost anywhere. We believe it cheaper in the large view to grow our own Sugar than to buy it abroad, or even to steal the islands which most easily produce it. It may not be quite so cheap this year under the existing duty as under absolute Free Trade; but that the duty tends to chespen it, and will ultimately effect that purpose, we cannot doubt. Hence we stand by the Sugar duty, and believe a majority of the Republicans in Congress will stand by it; but, whether they vote to retain or to repeal it, they will be governed by no such motive as that ascribed to them by The Freeman's Journal and The Journal of Commerce.

Some hundred or so most respectable citizens of Worcester, Mass., have called a Convention to meet in that city on Thursday the 15th inst., and there consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and 'the Slave States." Their call affirms "a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union," and that this springs from "a 'fundamental difference in education, habits and 'aws;" and declares "the existing Union to be 'a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every

We differ with these gentlemen quite as pointedly respecting facts as measures. We do not believe it possible to sever the Union at present, nor ever by means of conventions and resolves. Federations like ours sometimes perish through convulsion, through civil wars, through conquest; never, we think, through cool, deliberate resolves with bloodless accompariments. Nor do we agree that the North and the South maintain "antagonistic systems of society." Diverse, they clearly are; conflicting, to some extent they may be; but to say they are "antagonistic" implies that ours is the complete antipode of Slave society, and that we cannot affirm. On the contrary, we see traces and relies of the slave-system left here in New-York, as also nothing quite so bad in the relatively Free States as the slave auctions of Richmond and New-Orleans or the woman-flogging of Charleston or Mobile; but the unemployed seamstress of New-York, who is turned out of her garret because she can't pay the pitiful rent, or the gaunt laborer turned away from the alms house gate, because he isn't sick or a cripple, and therefore ought to get his living by work (as he gladly would if anybody would just give him the work, or show him where he could find it), will not permit us to beast of this as a land of thorough freedom.

We do not believe there is any such radical difference between the People of the North and of the South respectively as this Call alleges. True, the ruling class at the South generally own slaves, while that at the North does not; but how far is this a difference of principle? Suppose each adult male citizen of the Free States were to morrow to receive a Scuthern letter, saying, "I beg leave to apprise you that, by the death of your bachelor uncle so and so, you are left heir to a dozen fat. healthy negroes, worth a thousand dollars per "head," how many would repudiate the bequest? In our judgment, not nearly all the Republicans, not half the Americans, and not one in twenty of the Democrats. Yet it were absurdly mistaken to affirm a radical and fundamental difference between men who hold slaves and men who would hold them if they could only get them. We are quite sure that, of the men who voted for Buchanan in this city, forty-nine fiftieths believe in Slavery, and would not abolish it if they could. How can such people be expected to break up the Union, merely or mainly because certain parties to it are slavebolders ?

As the case strikes us, the love of Freedom, hatred of Oppression and tenderness of conscience, which could alone impel the Free States to seek a separation from the Slave States, would more than suffice to abolish Slavery or reduce its power over the Union to insignificance. Before the Northern People can have been brought earnestly to say, We prefer Disunion with Freedom to the Union with Slavery." there will be no Slavery to secece from. Our Worcester Conventionists would seem, therefore, to be driving their we'ge buttend

In our brief allasion the other day to the action brought by the Earl of Lucan against the propriators of The London Daily News, we omitted to mention one circumstance which makes it particularly interesting and, indeed, invests it with an historical character. It was the first trial of a case of libel under the recent act of Parliament, allowing the proprietor of a newspaper to plead in justification that the writing complained of was a bona fide commeat on a state of facts, free from malice. This law makes a distinction in facer of a newspaner and granted to other forms of publication. This Act makes a marked era in the history of Free Discussion, and this trial, as the first and probably the only one under it, will always be remembered on that account, if not for its intrinsic importance. Lord Mansfield, Mr. Twiss tells us in his Life of Lord Elden, prophesied to the Duke of Northumberland that Lord Eldon (then Mr. Scottand a young barrister just called) might live to see the newspapers write dukes out of their titles and possessions, and the country out of its king. Though the newspapers have not yet fulfilled this prophecy, his Lordship would no doubt think they were on the high road to do it, if he could but know that Queen, Lords at d Commons had thus enlarged those dangerous prerogatives of the press from which he augured so much evil. This action was brought in the Court of Ex-

chequer and tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury. The libel consisted of a leader of The Daily News, arguing the incompetency of Lord Ragian as Commander-in-Chief (among other things), from the damage done to the service by "the Lucan-Cardigan scandal." Lord Lucan was Major General commanding the cavalry in the Crimes, and Lord Cardigan was Brigade-General under him. These noble lords were brothers inlaw, Lord Lucan having married Lady Anne Brudenell, sister of Lord Cardigan, and they seem to have suarrelled in a truly fraternal manner. Lord Cardigan was permitted by Lord Ragian to sleep on board his yacht, seven miles from his command, and was there enjoying himself as if on a pleasure excursion of Cowes, while his men were dying by dozens and his horses eating each other's tails off in the extremity of their starvation. Lord Lucan seems to have tried to do his duty as far as the order-book went, but lacked the facu of commanding obedience to his orders. Lord Cardigan set an example of open insubordination, recosing to report himself to his immediate superior, but making his communications directly to the Commander-in-Chief. Instead of putting him under arrest, as we take it he might have done, Lord Lucan contented bimself with complaining of the affront to Lord Ragian, who, in his turn, allowed this disgraceful state of things to continue, while he acknow edged that Lord Cardigan was guilty of disopedience. The whole thing was a comment of the most instructive sort on the character of the military branch of the Circumlocution Office, and on the fitness of Lord Raglau to direct its affairs. The Duke of Wellington would have made short work of the matter, and perfunctorily relieved both noblemen of their commands, if not of their commissions. And so would Lord Ragian, had it been Major General Jones and Brigade General Smith who had thus endangered the public service by their private quar-

Then came the terrible blunder of Balaklava. "Some one had blundered," and, whether it were Lord Lucan or poor Capt. Notan, it sent the Six Hundred riding straight "into the jaws of hell." Lord Raglan said it was Lord Lucan, and Lord Lucan wrote a letter in reply, which had the good effect of causing the Home Government to recall him. Then followed the Chelses Inquiry, and the finding, substantially, that nobody of rank and consideration had done anything amiss. On this state of things The Daily News made its comments. It said, in effect, that had these two lords had a competent commander, and been treated as soldiers only, they would have been dismissed the service. · Insolent and disorderly as they are-much in clined to abuse their positions, relying on favor-'itism-they have some military spirit, and something might be made of them by a firm, vigorous and competent commander. Not being so commanded, all their natural and acquired vices had full play, and introduced into the military bistory of the country an episode of the most disgraceful description." The article went on to say that this discreditable affair should be a warning to the Duke of Cambridge " to introduce into the service a deeper sense of responsibility and a more carnest sense of duty than the truculent insubordination of the two whitewashed neers, and the frivolous, tone of the Re port of the Chelses Commission proves to prevailamong the senior members of the profession. It was to obtain redress for the injury done to his character by these strictures that Lord Lucan brought his action. Sir Frederick Thesiger, for the plaintiff, main-

tained that this style of comment was not meant to be protected; that Lord Lucan had been cleared of blame by the Chelsea Commission, and that to speak of him as a " whitewashed peer" was a license or which the offender should be muleted in damages. He spoke sneeringly of the probable insigreficance of the writer, which would very likely have screeted him from notice had it been a signed communication, but which became serious and formidable when made the expression of the opinion of a powerful press. Lord Lucan was the only witness examined, and in the crossexampation he was treated with the most mpartial severity by the defendant's counsel, Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., who extracted from his lordship all the substantial facts reeded for the defense. This rested solely on the ground that the article in question was simply the comment of an historian on a public event. The facts were all substantially admitted by the plaintiff himself, and the only question was, whether the defendant had exceeded his legal province. He was very severe on the two lords, their scandalous quarrels, and their whitewashing commission, and affirmed that the censure of the public could reach offenders of this class orly through the press. And he concluded by appealing to the Jury to sustain the rights of the press and of the public by refusing to be the instrument of Lord Lucan's vengeance. 'The Lord Chief Baron (Pollock) charged the Jory that, under the new law of libel, the questions they were to pass upon were, 1. Was the matter complained of injurious to the character of the plaintiff; 2. If so, then were the comments free from malice, bona fide and fair. If yea, they must find for the defendant; if pay, for the plaintiff, with such damages as they thought justice required. In about half an hour the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant. The verdict was received with cheers in the Court room and with general satisfaction throughout the country. We apprehend that the fresh attention which this trial has drawn to his Crimean history, the ingenuous tortures of his cross-examination, the scathing speech of his adversary's counsel, the speedy verdict and the approbation it has everywhere met with, will make the plaintiff feel that "some one had blundered" elsewhere than at Balaklavs, and that he will recognize the blunderer in this care, at least, as the Earl of Lucan.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says that the recent Presidential election indicates very clearly the election of a Free-Soil President in 1860, and, at all events, that there is nothing clearer than that sticle. An appeal has been community made to the confidence of the Rould and West, that they may interest it in a freedom of comment which is not a configuration of the policy of Mr. Pierce by Mr.

Buchanan will strengthen rather than diminish the Free-Soil party. It further as, "s: "We have indeed been saved from the call mity of Fremont's election by the bare candia sey of Mr. "Fillmore; and many there are of his friends both at the North and the Sou'h who will be unwilling sgain to enter a Presidential canvass merely to serve as a flanker to corer the weak points of the Democratic party and then get curses for our pains." Arguing accordingly from these premises, and

that the Democratic party will be too much " demoralized" with the elements of other parties to merit that appellation, and that whatever may be the result of 1860 disunion is inevitable, the Tennessee journal argues in favor of "looking out for another pert." It is against " a Southern Confed-"eracy as understood by Brooks, Wise & Co." "Their idea," the editor astutely observes, "appears to be to unite all the Slaveholding States into a great Southern Confederacy, after the the order, we suppose, of the Germanic Confederacy, in which Virginia and South Caro-" lips will play the part that Austria and Prussia play in the great Lager-Bier Empire beyond the ocean. Now, against just such a Southern con-" federacy as this we, as a member of the body politic, having as much right to speak as Brooks, Rhett, Wise or any of their ilk, enter our earnest " and solemn protest." Tennessee, we learn next, should have according to her natural position, a e prection with Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, positively, and Cuba, Mexico and Central America prospectively.

Thus it seems that the swagger of Brooks, Wise & Co. has disgusted Tennessee as well as Ohio, New York and New England. The editor sees far and clearly into the nature of any Southern alliance with the overseers of Virginia and South Carolina, who have bullied and controlled the doughfaces of the North. Alexander's generals are beginning to quarre', even before his death-

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST IN WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857. New-Year's Day was inaugurated with a light snow storm, which somewhat reduced the usual turn out of pedestrians.

At 11 o'clock the President received the Diplomatic corps, and at 114 all the Naval officers now in the city were formally presented. Subsequently the doors were opened at noon for the public at large, and the admirable arrangements for ingress and egress prevented any pressure from a throng at the outset. The attendance on the occasion manifested the effect of departing power; for while it was respectable it did not compare numerically with former occasions.

The Foreign Legations, members of both Houses of Congress and citizens, visited Secretary Marcy in great numbers. The houses of Secretaries Guthrie, Davis, McClelland and Campbell were open and much resorted to. Judge M'Lean was generally called upon.

Senators Seward, Bell and Benton received a good proportion of social respect.

Many residences of private citizens were hospitably open and welcomed the floating population seeking pleasure. Altogether the day passed off sgreeably, and the New-York custom of making calls obtained general approbation.

Gen. Cars circulated freely, and was congratulated upon his approaching transfer from the Senate to the State Department, which he received with visible satisfaction, leaving the plain inference to be drawn from an admission in reply to a rally on this point, that it required two persons to make a bargain; clearly sigmfying that one had done his

#### FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

VASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857. There is no truth in the statement that the Missouri case has been decided or even considered in consultation by the Judges. Consequently the rumors representing that all the Court but two had pronounced against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise are unfounded. Whenever judgment shall be rendered, it will be found, if the real merits of the case are considered, that the tribunal will be nearly divided, unless extraneous influences should prevail.

The Committee on Public Lands are still under termined as to the final form of the Pacific Railroad bill. At Mr. Rusk's instance, the King and Wasker Carporation, with other Companies, were included as grantees for the Southern route; but the prejudice raised against the former has tended to damage the prospect of the whole enterprise, and, therefore, it may be reconsidered. This and other causes have produced some reaction on the minds of the real friends of the project, so that besitation is entertained almost against any effort this asssion, from the conflicting interests involved. The Committee will meet on Monday to compare plans and conclude upon the course to be pursued. No mileage scheme has yet been settled. Mr.

Speed. Chairman of the Committee, has a plan for abolishing all mileage and increasing compensation; but this inequality is too obvious to command

Corgress stands adjourned till Monday, when it s hoped business will seriously begin. The House passed about fifteen private bills to-day, which was some progress. The Senate met for form's sake

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2, 1887.
There is no truth in the extensively-circulated report that the Supreme Court has come to a conclusion on the Missouri Dred Scott slave case. It is certain that the Judges have not yet had a consultation upon the

subject.
Senator Hamlin will resign his seat to-morrow and forthwith proceed to Maine, preliminary to entering on the Governorzhip of that State.
Francis S. Claxton of New-York was to-day conthe Senate as Consul to Moscow.

The Kansas nominations have not yet been acted

The consideration of the Revolutionary Soldier bill will be resumed on Monday in the Senate. Mr. Sear-ord has the floor and will speak in support of the bill. In reply to the inquiry of the Senate, relative to the exter security of steam vessels against accident by fire, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted a com-munication from the Bureau of Construction, in which it is said no variation is required in the ordinary con-struction of vessels of wood for this purpose, but in that arrution of vessels of wood for this purpose, but in that
part of them where boilers and fire rooms are situated,
a greater degree of security can be given. To this end
it is considered practicable and expedient that boilers
for all sea-going steamers, and all having their boilers
under the main deck, or using a forced draught, have
their furnaces surrounded by the water of the boilers,
or what is termed water bottoms; that amoke chimnevs extend above the continuous deck next over the
boilers, that all its rooms be covered with iron and that all fire rooms be covered with iron and hat a similar substance be used for the protection of

other parts most exposed to combustion.

The petition of the New-York State Military Association is in possession of the Scualq's Committee on Mi-

litis. It asks for a revision of the Militia laws and an annual appropriation of half a million of dollars for arming and equipping the militis of the several States, and that they be of the latest and most approved patterns, the greater part of those now being distributed being worthless.

Among the bills to be introduced in the Senate is one by Senator Fish, providing for the removal of the obstructions at the entrance of New York harbor, in accordance with the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and another by Senator Clay to repeal the law granting bounties for catching codish.

### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE., WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1857. SENATE. WASSINGTON, Jan. 2, 18th.
On motion of Mr. SLIDELIL a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all the correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands relative to the refusal of the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the Courts of Justice of the United States and give testimony in criminal cases, of facts bearing thereon of time Courts of Justice of the United States and give too-timeny, in criminal cases of facts bearing thereon of which they may be cognizant. This refers to Mr. Du-bois, who declined to appear in the Herbert case. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied exclusively with the con-sideration of private bills, and passed thirteen of them. Adjourned till Menday.

#### LARGE FIRE AT HALIFAX. Halifax, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

A fire broke out here yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the vast building on the corner of Holliss and Prince streets, extending from thence south to the residence of Dr. Allan, crossing Holliss street and burning nearly the whole block between that and Granville etreet, including St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. Twenty buildings were consumed and thirteen partially destroyed. Two entire blocks, from Bedford Row to Barrington street, were gutted. The secue is most desolating. The streets are filled with goods and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. The estimated loss is \$100,000.

ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOR. ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOR.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

Messis. A. J. Dargan and T. L. Hargrove, members of the North Carolina Legislature, went out to fight a duel on Tuesday last, but it was amicably adjusted on

Governor Bragg was reinstalled Governor of Aerth Carolina at Raleigh yesterday. No mail this morning south of Savannah.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES. Bosron, Friday, Jan. 1, 1857.

James McDonald was sentenced to three years in the
House of Correction for manslaughter in killing Michael
Keagaor. Kesgaor.
The bark Henry Hill sailed to-day for Smyrns, with

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
CINCINSATI, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1857.
A freight locomotive on the Central Ohio Raitroad exploded yesterday afternoon, killing the engineer and brakeman.

THE NIAGARA AT BOSTON. THE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.
Boston, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.
The steamship Nisgara reached her dock here at 114 o'clock this morning. Her mails go forward in the atternoon overland train, due in New-York about midnight. Our files furnish nothing of interest in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Case No. 35: Moses C. Mordecai et al., appellants vs. M. W. and N. Lindsay, owners of schooner Mary Eddy, &c.—Argued by Mr. Phillips for appellants, and the Hen. Reverdy Johnsen and Mr. Johnson, jr. for appellants.

appelloes. No. 5: Burr H. Betts, appellant, vs. John H. Lewi et. al — Argued by Judge Butler for appellant, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson for appelloes.

THE STATE PRISON MURDER.
Boston, Friday, Jan. 2, 1837.
The Coroner's inquest on the death of Mr. Teaney, late Warden of the State Prison, rendered a verdiet this evening. It was to the effect that Charles L. De catur, alias Charles L. Catin, killed the Warden with a sheeknife, with matice aforethought, and stated that the force of the officers in the prison is insufficient to preserve discipline there, and that while convicts sentenced to the State Prison for committing deadly as saults are allowed means and opportunities to commit the same crime while serving out their sentence is the same crime while serving out their sentence prison there can be no security against the sacrifies

ther valuable lives.

In the cese of Wm. S. Tuckerman for defrauding the Eastern Radroad Company, the arguments of course were closed to-day and Judge Abbott will charge the Jury to-morrow forencon.

PARDONS BY GOV. CLARK. PARDONS BY GOV. CLARK.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 2, 1857.

The following pardons have been granted by Gov.

Clark since the 24th of December:

Morris Kingsbaugh, alias Miller, convicted of grand

larceny; term two years; served eight months.

Theodore Hudson, grand larceny; term five years. erved 20 months.

W. H. Dalton, grand larceny; term two years served two months, Robert Caruthers, grand larceny; term three years

served eighteen months.

Thomas Burns, grand larceny: term two years served eight months.

W. T. Valentine, grand larcony; term two years

erved five months.
E. A. Howard, grand larceny; term four years served one year.

Marrinus Kopper, burglary: term three years

served sixteen months.

Uriah B. Low, burglary; term ten years, served one Jerry McClair, forgery; term three years and four

nonths; served eleven months. Patrick Hanney, rape; term ten years; served twen-James Colo, rape; term ten years and six months;

zerved one year.
Barted Rooney, rape; term ten years; served twenty Stephen Hegan, marslaughter; term two years, served eleven months.

The Governor has also granted the following commutations:

John Hendrickson, robbery; term, ten years;
communed to four years and two months; time expired

Wm. Hickey, grand larceny; term commuted from four years to two years and three months; time expired

Russell Johnson, grand larceny, term of from five years to four; time expires January 29.
Forrester Young, burglary; term commuted from tea
to five years; time expires Sept 11, 1857.
Pairick Cox, assault with intent to kill; term commuted from three years six months to two years two months: time expired January 1st.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Corros—Sales to day 2,000 bales, and for the work f, 100, at an advance of 100 je. Good Modding

New ORLEANS, Dec. 26 — COTTON—Sales 6,000 bales, at firm Prices. Mollasses selling at 62te. Red William # 1 40 Eastern Hay #28. Other articles unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE PROSPECTS OF KANSAS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tilbune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1:56. The letter of Mr. Granger, Member from the XVIth District of New-York, recently published in The Syrucuse Journal, saying that " Kansas is to come in as a Free State-casy," quite overstates the sentiment here upon that subject. Indeed, it is very surprising that any man, however sanguine he may be, could have been surprised into such a declaration except from the sudden bilacity arising from a burst of delight at the unexpected aspect of tameness manifested by Southern leaders since the

It is not best to go too far nor too fast in any direction on this grave and complicated question. There is no doubt that, in view of the overwhelming demonstration of the Republican party in the North, the Southern leaders are alarmed at the dappers which menace the continued accordency of their followers in any part of the Free States. Their forces there have been out to pieces, and in the general shock but few positions have been retained by them. They must preserve these of